

BELGIAN GOVERNMENT FLEES AS GERMANS MOVE ON CAPITAL; REPORT KAISER'S ARMY CHECKED IN VICINITY OF BRUSSELS; JAPAN THREATENED KAISER WITH BRITAIN'S FULL CONSENT

ENGLAND BACKS JAPAN'S DECREE TO THE KAISER

Mikado Consulted Ally Before Ordering Germans From China.

PROMISE NOT TO
KEEP KIAO-CHOW

Japan Won't Disturb Other
German Possessions—
China Opposes Plan.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, August 17.—The British Government is naturally anxious that Japan's move in sending an ultimatum to Germany should not be misunderstood, either in Great Britain or in America. It is therefore careful to point out that the Japanese ultimatum to Germany was only delivered after full consultation between Tokio and London and with the approval and consent of the Government officials of Downing Street.

This means that both the ultimatum and its consequences are in accordance with and limited by the terms of the Anglo-Japanese alliance. This document expressly sets forth as one of its objects the maintenance of the independence and territorial integrity of China.

Restoration Is Assured.—The following statement was issued to-night by the official news bureau of the War Office and Admiralty regarding the Far Eastern situation brought about by Japan's ultimatum to Germany:

The Governments of Great Britain and Japan, having been communicating with each other, are of the opinion that it is necessary that each should take action to protect the general interests in the Far East concentrated by the Anglo-Japanese alliance, keeping especially in view the independence and integrity of China, as provided by that agreement.

It is understood that the action of Japan will not extend to the Pacific Ocean beyond the China seas except in so far as it may be necessary to protect Japanese shipping lines in the Pacific, nor beyond Asiatic waters westward of China seas or to any foreign territories except territory in German occupation on the continent of eastern Asia.

I have the best authority for saying that the Japanese Government has repeated to Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Secretary, the assurance contained in the ultimatum to Germany: namely, that Kiaochow when surrendered by or taken from the Germans will be restored to China.

Furthermore, in its communications with Downing Street the Japanese Government has given an assurance that she does not intend to operate in the waters of the Pacific except so far as she may be compelled to do so for the protection of her shipping and meditates no hostile move against any of Germany's Far Eastern possessions apart from Kiaochow.

In other words, the Japanese Government has pledged itself to its ally not to proceed against Samoa, the Marianne Islands, the Bismarck archipelago or any other of Germany's insular holdings in the Pacific.

When this is thoroughly understood in America it is hoped that American apprehensions, if any have been aroused, may be allayed and that the Japanese action will be taken for what it is—a signal contribution to the future tranquility of the Far East.

Says U. S. Needn't Fear.—The American concern in regard to Japan's ultimatum to Germany necessarily attracts attention. The Daily Mail contends that Americans need not be uneasy, as the Japanese assistance to Great Britain under the terms of the

Pope Prays for All Belligerents Alike

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
ROME, Aug. 17.—Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria asked the Pope to bless the army and navy of that country. Pius X. replied that all the belligerents are equally his children and consequently he was unable to invoke the divine blessing on or intercede for the triumph of any particular nation, but that he was praying fervently for peace.

RUSSIAN FLEET TO FORCE DARDANELLES

Czar Orders Black Sea Ships Into Mediterranean, Ignoring Age Old Treaties.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
PARIS, Aug. 17.—Russia has taken a determined stand in regard to the passage of the Dardanelles by her Black Sea fleet.

Turkey proclaimed the neutrality of the Dardanelles at the outbreak of the war, but Russia became dissatisfied with the action of the Ottoman Government affecting Germany.

Russia mobilized her Black Sea fleet and has notified the Porte that she intends to send this fleet through the Dardanelles whether Turkey grants permission or not.

The closing of the Dardanelles to foreign warships dates back to the treaty of Unkar-Skelessi between Russia and Turkey in 1833.

Mehemet Ali, the Egyptian Pasha, had taken up arms against his sovereign and, after a series of victories in Asia Minor, was threatening Constantinople when Sultan Maimud II., after appealing in vain to Great Britain for help, turned to Russia as a last resort.

Russia saved Maimud from the Pasha by sending her Black Sea fleet and two armies to his aid. The Czar then obtained the treaty of Unkar-Skelessi, ostensibly an offensive and defensive alliance, which virtually established a Russian protectorate over Turkey.

A secret article of the treaty provided that in case of war, and in consideration of being relieved of all obligation under the public treaty, Turkey must close the Dardanelles to all nations when there was need of such action.

TURKS ON THE GOEBEN.

ROME, Aug. 17.—Turkey has agreed to disembark the German officers and crew from the battle-cruiser Goeben and the cruiser Breslau which she purchased from Germany after they had taken refuge in the Dardanelles and to substitute Turks in their place.

TURKS ADVANCE ON GREECE?

Are Crossing Bulgarian Territory, Is Report—Greek Army Mobilized.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
LONDON, Aug. 17.—Greece has received information that Turkish troops are crossing Bulgarian territory and are advancing on Greece, according to official advices received here from Athens.

The cabinet and the council of former Premiers called by King Constantine are in almost continuous session and the situation resulting from the reported activity of Turkey is very tense. The Greek army and navy are being mobilized and it is said in official quarters that if the report that Turkish troops are in Bulgaria on the way to Greece is true Greece will move her entire army and navy at once.

CZAR APPEALS TO JEWS.

Promises Extension of Settlement Pale in Return for Support.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
LONDON, Aug. 17.—The Frankfurter Zeitung quotes a manifesto addressed by the Czar to the Jews, appealing to them to remember the great benefits which Russia, especially the Romanoff sovereigns, has conferred on them, and calling on them to volunteer in the military service, promising them an extension of the Jewish pale of settlement.

The Jewish pale now consist of twenty-five provinces in the western part of the Russian Empire. Within it are confined 93.9 per cent. of all the Jews in the empire.

The Jew, however, has the one civil right in Russia of eligibility for military service. Like all other males he serves in the various lines from the time he is 21 years old until he reaches the age of 43. The Russian Jew has no vote, cannot hold office, and under a law dated 1891 is prohibited from buying land or even renting it, except in special villages.

KAISER ARRIVES AT MAINZ.

Reported to Have Been Joined There by Three Sons.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
LONDON, Aug. 17.—It is reported from Rome that Emperor William has gone to Mainz to be nearer the front and that he has been joined there by the Crown Prince and two other sons. He was accompanied, according to the report, by the entire Imperial General Staff.

RUSSIANS WIN VICTORIES NEAR PRUSSIAN LINE

Cavalrymen Dismount and Put German Infantry to Flight.

THREE TOWNS ACROSS
FRONTIER CAPTURED

Vienna Reports Invasion of
Czar's Country Is
Progressing.

By B. W. NORREGAARD.

Special correspondent of "The Sun" and the London "Daily Mail."
Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
ST. PETERSBURG, August 17.

News from the eastern theatre of war is still scarce. The General Staff reports several encounters with detachments of the enemy at different places. The Russians were everywhere victorious. The most important engagement was on the east Prussian frontier at a place which is not mentioned.

A Russian cavalry division which was reconnoitering met three battalions of German infantry in a section of the country unfavorable for fighting on horseback. Realizing this the cavalry dismounted and attacked the Germans, forcing the latter to retreat.

The activity of the Austrian army is widely commented on by the Russian press. It is now fully mobilized and concentrated, but all reports agree that so far the Austrian movements have been minor raids across the frontier at different places.

The Bourse Gazette supposes that the changes in the position of the Austrian troops are taking place probably with a view of employing troops of Slav nationality in the first line against the Russians. I think this theory is not well founded, but whatever may be the explanation of the Austrian inaction it is certain that the delay greatly favors the Russian operations. Each day gained renders the prospects of success of the enemy's offensive more improbable.

A list of captured German merchant ships is being prepared by the Ministry of Commerce. The number of prizes is large. They were taken mostly in the Baltic and Black seas. The prizes will be treated as crown property. The Ministry considers Germany's overseas trade irrevocably ruined.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 17.

(Delayed in transmission.)
The British and French Ambassadors will leave to-night with the Cabinet Ministers for Moscow. They have been invited by the Czar to attend the ceremonies at the Kremlin to-morrow and will probably return on Wednesday.

The Moscow festivities coincide with important events on the German and Austrian borders.

I am permitted to state that a general advance of the Russian armies began yesterday (Saturday), the seventeenth day of mobilization.

According to the news in military circles the French army may reasonably be considered to have already achieved a strategical victory. There is good reason to believe that the German left flank has been turned, which will compel the Germans—(remainder of this sentence deleted by the censor). Moreover, the exertion of strong pressure on the Austrian and German borders from this side at least a week earlier than it was supposed was possible will undoubtedly discourage the German offensive movement toward France.

The report of the French naval success in the Adriatic has been received with great enthusiasm.

CZAR REACHES MOSCOW.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
Moscow, Aug. 17.—The Czar and his family were welcomed here to-day by the entire population. The people cheered wildly as the Czar rode through the decorated streets. The crowds were so dense that the imperial carriages were hardly able to make their way through them.

The officials of the city and the clergy welcomed the Czar in addresses in which they declared their devotion to him and the unity of the nation.

RUSSIANS TAKE TOWNS.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
PARIS, August 17.
Despatches received here from St. Petersburg say that the Russians have captured Gumbinnen and Interburg, in

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Count Okuma.
Japanese Prime Minister and British Secretary of Foreign Affairs, who conducted the negotiations which resulted in Japan's ultimatum to Germany to give up her possessions in China by Sunday under penalty of a declaration of war.

SALIENT POINTS IN REPORTS FROM THE THEATRES OF WAR

An interesting development in the Japanese move in sending an ultimatum to Germany is the desire that the British Government is manifesting to allay American apprehensions. It carefully points out that the Japanese ultimatum was delivered only after full consultation between Tokio and London and with the approval and consent of the Government officials in Downing Street. It declares, too, that the Japanese action is merely for the purpose of securing the future tranquility of the Far East, and that both the ultimatum and its consequences are in accordance with and limited by the terms of the Anglo-Japanese alliance.

This document has for its object the maintenance of the independence and territorial integrity of China, and cable despatches from London state that Kiaochow, when surrendered or taken from the Germans, will be restored to China and that Japan does not intend to operate in the waters of the Pacific except for the protection of shipping and contemplates no hostile move against Germany's Far Eastern possessions apart from Kiaochow.

Representative Britton of Illinois introduced a resolution protesting against the Japanese taking possession of Kiaochow. The policy of the Administration at Washington is to keep the United States entirely out of the controversy, and the Japanese Ambassador has given assurances that the interests of America and all other neutral nations will be safeguarded.

A significant despatch comes from Belgium to the effect that the French and Russian Ministers have removed their offices and archives to Antwerp, turning over their business to the Spanish Minister. Belgian scouts from the outposts report that the Germans are planning a general advance upon Brussels and have already begun a movement from Huy and Jodoigne. Earlier in the German advance through Belgium cavalry and infantry attempted to turn the wing of the allied armies and raid Brussels and a cavalry regiment was driven back by the Belgians after forcing their way to within ten miles of the capital.

The French troops, according to cable despatches from Paris, are pushing steadily forward in Alsace from the Lorraine to the Swiss frontier. The army, after its capture of the Bonhomme and Ste. Marie passes, is now in possession of the Saales pass and has reached Schirmeck, about twenty-five miles from Strassburg. The French cavalry has pushed on to Muhlbach. This places it within twenty miles of Strassburg and in position to make an attack upon the important railroad junction of Molsheim.

Russia's insistence upon taking her Black Sea fleet through the Dardanelles revives one of the most important questions of the Near East. Turkey, at the beginning of the war, declared the neutrality of this strait, but Russia insists that the action of the Ottoman Government regarding her two German ships, the Goeben and the Breslau, practically violates this neutrality. Russia says she will take her fleet through whether or not she has Turkish consent.

One of the results of the Crimean War was the bottling up of the Russians in the Black Sea, and it may be interesting to know how far France and England, which fought against Russia in that war, may approve of Russia's course in thus breaking out into the Mediterranean with her fleet.

The General Staff at St. Petersburg reports several encounters with the enemy in which the Russians were victorious. The Russian press comments upon the extreme mobility of the Austrian army. It seems to be concentrated along the frontier and fully mobilized, but so far the movements have been only minor raids across the border. Austria's inaction, it is held, greatly favors the Russian operations, for each day's gain renders the prospect of success of the enemy's offensive more improbable.

The Czar's proclamation to the Poles has aroused great enthusiasm in Poland. Many of the leading Poles have expressed themselves as believing that the interests of the Poles are wholly with Russia and that the proclamation will have a tendency to counteract the proclamations that have been disseminated in Poland by German and Austrian officers.

WAR NEWS IN BRIEF

JAPAN.—It is officially announced in London that Japan's move against Germany is said to have been taken with the full knowledge and approval of the British Government, following assurances by Japan that she would abide by the letter of the Anglo-Japanese agreement and that she contemplated no hostile action against any of the German possessions on the Pacific except Kiaochow. Thus the possibility of a Japanese move toward Samoa or other quarters in which the interests of the United States would be affected is eliminated.

GERMANY.—Emperor William, accompanied by his entire General Staff, is said to have gone to Mainz.

RUSSIA.—It is reported that an uprising has been started in German Poland as a result of the Czar's proclamation for an autonomous Poland. Eight hundred thousand Russian troops are reported to be on the German frontier waiting for the completion of the Russian mobilization before advancing into East Prussia.

AUSTRIA.—Varying reports of the attack on Austrian warships by the French fleet off the Dalmatian coast place the number of Austrian ships sunk at from one to four. The Austrians are making a strong attack on the Serbian frontier and Belgrade is reported to be in ruins.

GREECE.—The Hellenic Government has received reports that Turkish troops are moving toward Greece. The Greek army and navy have been mobilized.

NEW YORK.—New Amsterdam arrived with 1,934 and Laconia with more than 1,000 American tourists. North German Lloyd Company admits its liners are for sale. Bankers criticize President Wilson for opposing American loans to nations at war. Acceptance by New York banks of bills drawn on grain contracts for England presaged lifting of export trade blockade. National City Bank has joined with Minister of Argentina at Washington in plan to build up credits for union of trade by United States and Argentina.

BELGIAN GOVERNMENT QUILTS BRUSSELS FOR ANTWERP AS KAISER'S ARMY DRAWS NEAR

Desperate Encounter on Outskirts of
Capital Rages for Hours—Sound
of Cannonading Is Heard
Plainly in the City

WAR OFFICE DECLARES GERMANS
HAVE BEEN DRIVEN BACK AGAIN

Say Brussels Is Safe and Removal of "Part of
Government" Is Merely Precaution—The
French and Russian Ministers Leave.

By JOHN BOON.

Special correspondent of "The Sun" and the London "Daily Mail."

BRUSSELS, Aug. 17, 6 P. M.

The Belgian Government is being transferred to Antwerp. The Foreign Minister and Ministers of War and Finance already have gone there. The French and Russian Ministers also have left, after putting the affairs of their countries in charge of the Spanish Legation.

Several days ago when fortifications were hurriedly constructed on the outskirts of the capital there were reports that the Germans were close at hand. The city was reassured, however, at the time, but later it was announced that if the enemy's advance came too close the Government and the Belgian archives would be removed to Antwerp.

The transference of a part of the Belgian Government from Brussels to Antwerp is merely precautionary. Queen Elizabeth and her children, the Princes Leopold and Charles, and the Princess Marie Jose, are expected to reach Antwerp to-night.

Assisted by French cavalry, the Belgian troops achieved a new success to-day. The engagement occurred, it seems, between Wavre and Perwez, southeast of Brussels. From the information given me by the military cabinet and the War Office it appears that the allies have arrested the important German movement on Brussels. This raid on Brussels is the fourth in eight days, and the engagements seem to be taking place nearer and nearer to Brussels.

The approaches to Brussels are protracted barricades, guarded by 20,000 civil guards well armed and provided with ammunition. For the last fifteen days the guards have been undergoing military training.

GERMANS IN BATTLE WITH FRENCH AND BELGIAN TROOPS

By JOHN BOON.

Special correspondent of "The Sun" and the London "Daily Mail."
Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
BRUSSELS, Aug. 17.

The main headquarters of the Belgian army has been reported to be at Louvain, fifteen miles from here and on the line to Liege. Antwerp is thirty miles directly north of Brussels.

At 6 o'clock this morning the distant thunder of a cannonade was clearly audible in this city. After feinting with their right at Diest and diverting to some extent the attention of the Belgian field army which is centered on Louvain the Germans are now signalled as marching direct on Brussels via Huy and Jodoigne.

This raiding force is believed to consist mainly of cavalry and artillery, including the much feared motor quick fliers.

Germans Desperate Venture.

These troops are in imminent danger of being cut off from their Liege base, but the day of desperate deeds has dawned for the fatherland and the occupation of the Belgian capital is just the sort of a spectacular coup, utterly barren from a strategical standpoint, to kindle enthusiasm across the Rhine. A martial spirit, so far as all accounts go, is conspicuous by its absence.

Here in this peaceful city it is quite impossible to realize that "les barbares" are but a long day's march away. Life is going on as usual, the cafes are thronged and the shops are open. The trains are run to the minute and the famous Belgian railway system is excellent itself. Trains are run under the very noses of the Uhlans. For instance, as soon as they landed on the Liege line occupied by the enemy a notice appeared in the Gare du Nord announcing an interruption of the service. That same afternoon the time table was resumed as the town had been recaptured.

Despite the outward calm of the city significant events have to be chronicled. Trenches are being feverishly thrown up and in the environs of the city black type exhortations are placarded right

Antwerp Ready for Siege.

The Germans, however, are getting within striking distance of Antwerp. In view of your Maastricht correspondent's message forecasting a probable siege of that place I spent yesterday in Belgium's "Place of National Refuge." Should the worst come to the worst the seat of government will be changed from Brussels to the Scheldt. In Antwerp Belgium is prepared to make her last stand. The inhabitants are ready. They have a good siege record, but are determined to add a greater chap-